

# TRI-WEEKLY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

VOL X.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
FRANKFORT, KY.,  
WILL practice law in all the Courts in Frankfort and the adjoining counties. Office on St. Clair street, four doors from the bridge. deel w&t-wt

JOHN A. MONROE,  
ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW  
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Franklin Circuit Court, and all other State Courts held in Frankfort, and will attend to the collection of debts for non-residents in any part of the State.

He will be Commissioner of Deeds, take the acknowledgments of deeds, and other writing to be used or recorded in other States, and as Commissioner under the act of Congress, attend to the taking of depositions, and other business.

OFFICE, "Old Bank," opposite Mansion House, Nov 15.

P. U. MAJOR,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair street, near the Court-House, will practice law in all the Courts of the 1st Judicial District, Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and all other courts held in Frankfort.

## LAW NOTICE.

JAS. R. CLAY.....THOS. E. MONROE, JR.  
CLAY & MONROE,

WILL practice law in the United States Circuit, and District Courts held at Frankfort, and the Court of Appeals of Kentucky. Business confined to them will receive prompt attention.

Address Thomas E. Monroe, Secretary of State, Frankfort, or Clay & Monroe, office Short street, Lexington.

THOS. E. MONROE, JR.,

Has been engaged to attend to the unfinished professional business of the late Hon. Ben. Monroe. Communications addressed to him at Frankfort will receive prompt attention. Apr 15 w&t-wt

LIGE ARNOLD,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
NEW LIBERTY, KY.

WILL practice in the Courts of Owen, Carroll, Gallatin, Grant, and Henry counties. Collections in any of the above counties promptly attended to. Apr 15 w&t-wt

G. W. CRADDOCK.....CRADDOCK & CRADDOCK,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair street, next door south of the Bank of Kentucky. Will practice law in all the Courts held in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties. Jan w&t-wt

JOHN E. HAMILTON,  
Attorney and Counselor at Law,  
COVINGTON, KY.

WILL practice in the counties of Kenton, Campbell, Pendleton, and Boone.

Collections also made in the city of Cincinnati and county of Hamilton, State of Ohio. dec 15 w&t-wt

BEN. J. MONROE,  
Attorney and Counselor at Law, and  
General Land Agent,  
LEAVENWORTH CITY, KANSAS.

WILL practice law in all the Courts of the Territory, Collections made in all parts of the Territory and Western Missouri, and remittances readily made. Money invested and rents collected and received.

Office on South Delaware street, between Second and Third. Oct 15 w&t-wt

A. J. JAMES,  
ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

Office on West side St. Clair street, near the Court-house. Jue 15 t-wt wtf

JAMES P. METCALFE,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

Will practice in the Court of Appeals. Office on St. Clair street, over Drs. Sned & Rodman's. feb 15 w&t-wt

JOHN M. HARLAN,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

Office on St. Clair street, with James Harlan. JUNE 15

JOHN RODMAN,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

Two doors North of the Court-House, Frankfort. JUNE 15

E. A. W. ROBERTS,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice in the Franklin Circuit Court, and in the Courts of the adjoining counties. JUNE 15

GEORGE E. ROE,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
GREENUPSBURG, KY.

WILL practice law in Greenup, Lewis, Carter, and Lawrence, and in the Courts of Appeals. Office on Main street, opposite the Court-House. JUNE 15

JOHN M. McCALLA,  
Attorney at Law, and General Agent,  
WASHINGTON, CITY, D. C.

WILL attend particularly to SUSPENDED and REJECTED CLAIMS—where based upon the want of official records. sep 15 w&t-wt

JOHN G. HENDRICKS,  
DEALER IN FINE  
Groceries and Confectioneries,  
PURE OLD WHISKY,  
BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, &c.,  
CIGARS AND TOBACCO,  
Preserves, Fruits, Pickles, Toys, and  
Cardinals, &c., &c.,  
CORNER ST. CLAIR & BROADWAY STS.  
FRANKFORT, KY.

ian 15 w&t-wt

H. WHITTINGHAM,  
NEWSPAPER AND PERIODICAL AGENT,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

CONTINUES to furnish American and Foreign  
Weeklies, Monthlys, and Quarterlys, on the best  
terms. Advance sheets received from twenty-four  
Publishers. Back numbers supplied to complete  
sets. nov 15 w&t-wt

BOOK BINDING.

A. C. KENON informs his friends and former  
customers, that having received his health, he  
has purchased land from A. G. Hodges the Binder  
and sold to him in November last, and will give his whole  
attention to its management. He respectfully solicits  
it's a little of the patronage heretofore exten-  
ted to the establishment.

CLERKS will be furnished with RECORD books  
ruled to any pattern, and of the very best quality of  
paper.

BLANK BOOKS of every description, manufac-  
tured at short notice, to order, on reasonable terms.

Bindery at the old stand, over Harlan's Law  
Office.

Desirable Hotel Property for Sale

The undersigned offers a hotel his Hotel  
Property in the city of Frankfort, known as  
the "Old Hotel." The house is well recently en-  
closed and furnished with entire convenience.

To any one wishing to engage in the  
Hotel business a good opportunity is now offered.

Oct 15 w&t-wt

D. MERIWETHER,

## LOUISVILLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

### T. G. WATERS,



## WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER

### IN BOOTS & SHOES,

S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

mar 22 w&t-wt

### M. B. SWAIN,

MERCHANT TAILOR,  
AND DEALER IN GENTLEMEN'S  
FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 4 Masonic Building,  
Louisville, Ky.

mar 22 w&t-wt

### STOP THERE!

HALL & HARRIS keep the  
United States, formerly the  
Owens Hotel. When you go to Louisville  
stop there.

jus 15

NATHANIEL WOLFE, S. N. HODGES,  
LATE OF FRANKFORT,

WOLFE & HODGES,  
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS  
AT LAW,

AND COLLECTING AGENTS,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Office on Centre street, opposite the Court-House.  
oct 15 w&t-wt

### BARGAINS

Traveling and Walking Suits

C. T. MERRIMAN,

WILL offer on Monday his entire stock in  
the above goods at greatly reduced prices.

50 Plain Eng Barge Suits at \$17.50

50 Flounced Eng Barge Suits at

\$11.00

50 Cutted Skirts Eng Barge Suits at

\$11.00

50 Charley Suits from \$16 to \$18.00

25 Rich Valentine Suits from \$18 to

\$23.00

25 Suits in Summer Silk from \$20 to

\$25.00

C. T. MERRIMAN,

National Hotel Building,

FOURTH STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY.

jue 15 t-wt wtf

JAS. P. MARSHALL.....JOHN A. DICKINSON.

NEW CARPET

AND

House Furnishing Store.

MARSHALL & DICKINSON,

IMPORTERS & DEALERS,

79 FOURTH ST., BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

We are now opening an entirely new stock, em-  
bracing every variety, style, and quality of

handsome.

Carpets, Floor Oil Cloths, Tassels, Curricles,

Rug Cloths, Buttons, Bands, Shells,

Drill Rugs, Shade Trimmings, Curtains,

Crumb Cloths, Gimp, Green Baize,

and Linen.

BLANKETS all widths, qualities, and prices.

We keep on hand and make to order, Bed, Par-

aprons, Mosquito Bars, Bed Comforters, Ac., &c.

Our stock being entirely new and having been

selected with great care, we can offer such im-  
plements in styles, qualities, and prices as are seldom found west of

the mountains.

MARSHALL & DICKINSON, Lon. Ky.

su13 w&t-wt

SAMUEL L. LEE.....J. W. OWEN.

Boots & Shoes,

18 S. Market Street, Louisville, Ky.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED a splendid as-  
sortment of Men's Laces, Messes, and Children's

SHOES and GAITERS, which we intend to sell as

cheap as any other house in the city.

SAM'L L. LEE & CO., 449 Market Street,

Second door above Fourth, Lou. Ky.

mar 24 w&t-wt

E. MYERS & CO.

WHOLESALE CONFECTIONERS,

No. 52 Main Street,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

MANUFACTURES of superior quality Candies of

all kinds, Gum Drops, Lozenges, Sugar, Toys,

French Confectionery, Fancy Candy, and Syrup,

Pepper Dealers in Fruits, Nuts, Sweets, and Wine.

Mar 20 w&t-wt

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# THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY  
S. I. M. MAJOR & CO.,  
ST. CLAIR ST., OPPOSITE THE COURT-HOUSE.

T E R R I S.

One copy, per annum, in advance.....\$4 00

FOR PRESIDENT,  
JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,  
OF KENTUCKY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
GENERAL JOSEPH LANE,  
OF OREGON.

SATURDAY.....SEPTEMBER 15, 1860.

## Religious Notices.

Rev. B. F. Hungerford, of Shelbyville, will preach in the Baptist Church, in this city, tomorrow, (Sabbath,) at 11 o'clock. The public are invited to attend.

The Rev. J. T. Cosby, of Bardstown, will preach in the Presbyterian church to-morrow, (Sabbath,) at 11 o'clock, and also at night. The public are invited to attend.

**THE CASE OF SQUIRE TURNER.**—Major Squire Turner appeared at the Court of Appeals on last Wednesday morning and filed his response in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Turner, and urged the Court to set the case for trial some day in the present term; but yesterday the Court, on account of the crowded state of the docket, postponed its consideration until the third day of the December term.

**UNITED STATES CIRCUIT AND DISTRICT COURTS.**—The first term of the United States Circuit and District Courts, required to be held by the late act of Congress, was held at Covington commencing on Monday last. The next regular term is fixed for the 2d Monday in September.

The Circuit Judge has fixed the regular terms at Paducah, to commence on the 3d Mondays in September and March in each year. The first regular term at Louisville will commence on the 24th inst., and the next on the 4th Monday in April.

Hon. Thos. B. Monroe, the District Judge, left this city, yesterday for Paducah.

**A Bell Elector out for Breckinridge.**—Mr. John Clisby, of Coosa, one of the Bell and Everett Electors for Alabama, has declined the honor. In a letter announcing the fact he says:

The selection, no doubt, was made upon the presumption that, having formerly been a member of the Whig party, I should necessarily support that ticket. It was a Whig and American doctrine, and a cardinal one too—that of protection to property in the Territories, and having advocated it, then, and since a Southern right man, I could not abandon it to support men (although once old Whigs) nominated by a pro-fessally new party, and not committed to any line of policy. Where, then, should I go? Why, to a party advocating my principles, of course, and that leads me, upon principle, to the support of Breckinridge and Lane, even at the hazard of being called a Democrat. New issues, or parties formed on those issues, necessarily involve new associations, and I do not expect to be the only man that will have strange bedfellows before the canvass closes; neither will I undertake to defend the record of any politician; the present is what we have to do with. However open to criticism may be the record of Mr. Breckinridge, his character for honor and integrity has never been assailed, and that satisfies me in the belief that, if elected, he will faithfully carry out the principles set forth in the platform, and which in his letter of acceptance, he not only indorses, but eloquently defends.

When McDonald made his wonderful charge at Wagram, closing his ranks when they were broken, filling the places of his dead with the living, leaving his blood tracks behind him, moving his terrible column ever onward and forward, sheeted as it was, with the flame, and covered by the fire of its own guns, until, regardless of all obstacles, it burned and blazed, and hewed its way through the sorried masses which opposed it, he did not only a brave but a prudent thing. His only safety was in advancing. Had he receded, under these circumstances, the annihilation of his force, and the destruction of those who depended upon him, would have been inevitable. So it is with us, my friends; if there be a path of safety, as I verily believe there is, it lies before us. If success be possible it is by this road that we must reach it, and if we must, let it be rather in advance than in retreat.

Having now reviewed this question in some of its other aspects, let me ask, what course shall we take? Never has the Democratic party at present been the Union, let those who refuse those rights answer for it. Never will I, by vote or otherwise, concede a right to secede. "Trifice is he arm'd who hath his quarrel just." And our gallant Yancey may safely trust that triple armor to defend him against all the shafts that envy, malice, and hatred can hurl at him, and all the charges of disunion made by Littleton intellects. I have yet to see the evidence of his desire to dissolve the Union, except upon one contingency—and no man, North or South, would be a Union man under all circumstances; and where he leads I dare follow, in this fight at least. On the contrary, in my opinion, the foundation is now laying broad and deep—embracing the Union in its limits—for a party truly national, disengaged from the Whig party, and not bound by any such restriction as that of the Constitution. Squatter Sovereignty, and all other heresies, that will be successful under the banner of Constitutional Equality in the Union, and I intend to assist in rearing this glorious superstructure, call it what you may. The combination of Bell and Everett, is simply an attempt to revive the old Whig party, misname their principles, it was unsuccessful in its palmy days, and what can be expected of it now? Its brightest intellects mouldering in the dust, and not a recruit from either party to supply their places? If, as many believe, it is the duty of every party to rally to the strongest ticket to defeat Lincoln, then we not reasonably expect, from present indications, that Breckinridge and Lane will receive many such votes, resulting in their election by the people? It can and will be done, unless combinations of the Bell and Douglas parties prevent it, which are already hinted at.

We would call the attention of builders to the advertisement in another column headed "To Contractors." The institution is a State establishment, for which a liberal appropriation was made at the last session of the Legislature. A competent man may secure a most excellent job.

J. Joel Pickett, a school teacher, who thought that John Brown's Virginia raid was right, was invited to leave Ghent, Kentucky, a few days since by the citizens. He left suddenly.

Dr. Alfred Hurst, of Woodford, a few days since, sold three hundred and ten acres of land to Jno. Stephenson, at \$110 per acre; and twenty-one acres adjoining to John Scerar, for \$2,200 cash.

**NEW FASHIONED SHOOTING IRONS.**—We are requested by GEN. M. D. WEST, Q. M. G., to state that he has some five and six shooters, an improvement on Colt's revolvers, which he invites gentlemen to call and examine, at his office. They are sent to him for sale, and will be sold at lower prices than such articles are usually valued at. Those in want of such articles are invited to call and buy. Our armory is already amply supplied, and our canon battery will be erected, and guns unlimbered, whenever occasion requires.

**Senator Hunter of Virginia, on the Issuer of the Bay and the exigencies of the Times.**

John M. Burns,  
Assistant Elector for the Sixth Congressional District, will address the people as follows:

Booneville, Monday, Sept. 17.  
Proctor, Owlsley co., Tuesday, Sept. 18.  
Irvine, Estill co., Wedne-day, Sept. 19.  
Richmond, Madison co., Thursday, Sept. 20.  
Kirksville, Madison co., Friday, Sept. 21.  
Lancaster, Garrard co., Saturday, Sept. 22.  
Crab Orchard, Lincoln co., Monday, Sept. 21.  
Mt. Vernon, Rockcastle co., Tuesday, Sept. 25.  
McKee, Jackson co., Wednesday, Sept. 26.  
London, Laurel co., Thursday, Sept. 27.  
Williamsburg, Whitley co., Friday, Sept. 28.  
Barbourville, Knox co., Saturday, Sept. 29.  
Manchester, Clay co., Monday, Oct. 1.  
Mt. Pleasant, Harlan co., Wednesday, Oct. 3.  
Paintsville, Johnson co., Monday, Oct. 15.  
Salyersville, Magoffin co., Tuesday, Oct. 16.  
Democracy, (Jerry Osburn's), Pike co., Tuesday, Oct. 9.

Piketon, Pike county, Wednesday, Oct. 10.  
Prestonsburg, Floyd co., Saturday, Oct. 13.  
Paintsville, Johnson co., Monday, Oct. 15.  
Salyersville, Magoffin co., Tuesday, Oct. 16.  
Democracy, (Jerry Osburn's), Pike co., Tuesday, Oct. 9.

We have only room for a few striking passages:

When I first entered the Federal councils, which was at the commencement of Mr. Van Buren's administration, the moral and political status of the slavocracy was very different from what it is now. Then the Southern men themselves, with but few exceptions, admitted slavery to be a moral evil, and palliated and excused it upon principles of necessity. Then there were few men of any party to be found in the mass, who did not maintain both the constitutionality and expediency of the anti-slavery resolution, now generally known as the Wilmot Proviso. Had any man that day ventured the proposition that the Missouri restriction would be repealed, he would be deemed a visionary and theorist of the wildest sort. What a revolution have we not witnessed in all this! The discussion on the contest on the slavery question has gone on ever since so as to absorb almost entirely the American mind. In many respects the results of that discussion have not been adverse to us—Southern men no longer occupy a deprecative attitude upon the question of negro slavery in this country. Whilst they by no means pretend that slavery is a good condition of things under any circumstances, and all countries, they do maintain that, under the relations that the two races stand to each other here, it is best for both that the inferior should be subjected to the superior. The same opinion is extending even in the North, where is entertained by many, although not generally accepted. As evidenced, too, of the growing change on this subject of the public sentiment of the world, I may refer to the course of France and Great Britain in regard to the Coöde and the African apprenticeship question as introduced into their colonies. That they are thus running the slave trade in another form is rarely denied. It is not to be supposed that these Governments are blind to the nature of the Coöde trade, and the arguments by which they defend it afford an evidence of a growing change in their opinions upon slavery in general.

**W. E. Arthur,**  
Democratic Elector for the Tenth Congressional District, will speak in Owen county, as follows:

Owensboro, Monday, Sept. 17.  
Monterey, Tuesday, Sept. 18.  
Columbus, Wednesday, Sept. 19.  
Stampers, Thursday, Sept. 20.  
New Liberty, Friday, Sept. 21.

**J. Stoddard Johnson,**  
Assistant Elector for the State at large, will address the citizens of Owen county, at the following times and places:

Owensboro, Monday, Sept. 17.  
Montgomery, Tuesday, Sept. 18.  
Harrold, Tuesday, Sept. 19, at night.  
New Columbus, Wednesday, Sept. 19.  
Stampers' Mills, Thursday, Sept. 20.

**COURT OF APPEALS.**  
Wednesday, Sept. 12, 1860.

Gen. Leslie Combs took the oath required by law as Clerk of this Court.

Hon. B. J. Peters, having previously taken the oath required by law, took his seat on the bench as one of the Justices of this Court.

R. R. Bolling was appointed Deputy Clerk, and took the oath required, &c.

**DERS.**

Herndon's ex'r v Folk et al, Scott; time extended to 45th day of term to file petition for hearing.

Burbage v Squires, Breckinridge; petition for hearing filed.

Hansford's ex'r v Upton et ux, Wayne; same order.

Wilkinson v Wilkerson, Fleming; same order.

Moore v Adams, Madison; affidavit filed.

Wright v Watrous, (No. D.) Montgomery; motion to affirm as a delay case.

Same v Same, (No. 2,) Montgomery; same order.

Sandige v Geoghegan's ex'r, Hardin; mandate issued to allow damages.

Jones v Jones, Mason; motion to set aside order of submission and judgment.

Commonwealth v Turner, Madison; response affidavit filed.

McCarty et al v Flaverty et ux, Logan; Wilson et al v Swain et al, Logan; Keller v Keller et al, Logan; Fisk v King, Logan; Gaines v Ludlow, Kenton; Graut et al v Lewis, Kenton; Cox v Winston, Kenton; were submitted on affidavits.

Forbes v Bradshaw, Edmonson; continued.

McGill's son v Whitely, Kenton; continued.

Short's ex'r v Short et al, Simpson; cross appeal granted to James Young et ux.

Kolphey v Bosseau et al, Simpson; argued by arlan for appellant and submitted.

Short's ex'r v Short et al, Simpson; argued by arlan for appellee.

THURSDAY, Sept. 13, 1860.

CAUSES DECIDED.

McCart v Flaverty, Logan; affirmed.

Nolle v Thompson et al, No. 1, Greenup; affirmed.

Nolle v Thompson, No. 2, Greenup; affirmed.

Nolle v Phares, No. 1, Greenup; affirmed.

Nolle v Phares, No. 2, Greenup; affirmed.

ORDERS.

Wm. B. Phelps, Esq., of Covington, admitted to this court.

Wright v Watrous, No. 1, Montgomery; motion to affirm as a delay case, overruled.

Same v Same, No. 2, same order.

Jones v Jones, Mason; judgment set aside and intimated.

Commonwealth v Turner, Madison; cause set for third day of next term.

Burbage et ux v Squires, Breckinridge; petition for rehearing overruled.

Hugart et al v Bourne et al, Montgomery; appeal granted.

Miner & Berry v Selma, Campbell; same order.

Park v Roach, Kenton; same order.

Cypress Pond Dr. Co., v Hooper, Jefferson; motion to correct f. f. a. and leave to withdraw withdrawn.

Latimer v Miller, Kenton; Stephens & Pye v Carpenter, Kenton; Grizell v Hall, Kenton; Park v Roach, Kenton; were submitted on affidavits.

Wheeler v Carrohan et al, Crittenden; affidavit filed and warning order.

Toney et al v Ky. Trust Co., Kenton; continued.

Pickett et al v Kenton Co. Ag. Soc'y, Kenton; continued.

Latimer v Miller, Kenton; Stephens & Pye v Carpenter, Kenton; Grizell v Hall, Kenton; Park v Roach, Kenton; were submitted on affidavits.

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Latimer v Miller, Kenton; Stephens & Pye v Carpenter, Kenton; Grizell v Hall, Kenton; Park v Roach, Kenton; were submitted on affidavits.

Means et al v Fairburn et al, Lewis; argued by Wadsworth for appellees.

FRIDAY, Sept. 14, 1860.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Fisk v King, Logan; affirmed.

Stephens & Pye v Carpenter, Kenton; affirmed.

Spencer v Bumpus, Butler; affirmed.

Grant v Lewis, Kenton; affirmed.

Grizzell v Hall, Kenton; reversed.

McGill's son v Whitely, Kenton; dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

ODAES.

McReynolds & Son v Botts, et al, Montgomery; rule vs appellants to give security for costs.

Passmore v Farnmore, Mercer; petition for rehearing overruled.

Hausford's ex'r v Upton, Wayne; petition for rehearing overruled.

Cypress Pond Dr. Co., v Hooper, Union; motion to quash f. f. a. overruled.

Winslow v City of Covington, Kenton; to be docketed for trial at next term of this court.

Wells v Bondurant, Clarke; Burhage v Bondurant, Clarke; Bradley v Bondurant, Clarke; motion by appellee to dismiss these appeals.

Vander v Vander, Casey; death of George Vander suggested and revived in name of his adm'r, and heard by consent.

Jones v Portman, Casey; Abel's ex'r v Wimsatt & Ahell, Marion; Berry v Taylor's ex'r, Campbell; Greer v Simon & Co., Kenton; Whitehead v Shaw, Campbell; Notre v Uhl, Campbell; Berry v Taylor's ex'r, Campbell; Berry v Taylor's ex'r, Campbell; were submitted on briefs.

Means et al v Fairburn, Lewis; argued by James Harlan for appellant.

Jones v Gregory's ex'r et al, Kenton; or argued by Stevenson for appellee.

To LAWYERS.—Our facilities for job printing are equal to any office in the West, and we are prepared to do all kinds of job work at the shortest notice. Lawyers' briefs, legal cards, blotters, &c., printed in the neatest styles and at prices as low as they can be done anywhere.

We refer to Dr. Weaver's Syrup. sep14 w2

■■■■■ Maoy persons say that they have tried almost every remedy that has been recommended for humors, and they are no better now than when they commenced them, and they have no confidence in any thing that is advertised to cure Salt Rheum, Erysipelas and all similar humors. We would say to those that there is now a remedy, that as yet has never failed of curing those diseases. It acts upon an entirely different principle from anything ever offered for them; it throws Humors out of the blood through the skin, which is the only channel through which the system can be entirely freed from them. If you will try it you will not say of this as you have by the others it will cure all.

We refer to Dr. Weaver's Syrup. sep14 w2

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

EDITION NO. 1.

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# THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

Letter from James S. Green.

CANTON, Mo., August 13, 1861.  
To T. Northcutt, Enoch Hostetler, and others,  
Mexico, Mo.:

GENTLEMEN—Since my return home, I have received your letter, inviting me to address the people on the political issues of the day, and am sorry to say, in reply, that the state of my health, and numerous engagements, will prevent my naming a time at which I can visit you; but if it be in my power, I shall certainly do so before the November election.

In the meantime, in order to prevent all misapprehensions with regard to my real position, I will take the liberty of making a brief statement on the general subject.

Like all true friends of our country, I exceedingly regret the division of the Democratic party; but it is perfectly useless to waste time and strength in impractical regrets, and it would be equally unprofitable to go back and heap censure upon the different parties to the division. I deem it my duty rather to take the subject up exactly as I find it pending before the country, and shape my action just as patriotism requires to produce beneficial results, instead of stirring up excitement and ill feeling, by attributing the separation of the Convention to the one side or the other—to the cause, or to the results necessarily produced thereby.

From my intercourse and acquaintance with the friends of Douglas and Breckinridge in this State, I am satisfied there are true patriots and sound Democrats supporting each of these candidates for the Presidency. It would, therefore, be the height of folly and the grossest *opus fictum* to speak of such citizens in terms of reproach and abuse. Whilst I shall support Breckinridge, it shall be my purpose to respect the predilections of others, and present for candid consideration the motives and reasons by which I am influenced.

The Democratic National Convention divided into two parts, each of which has presented a candidate, but neither of them can claim to have been nominated in the regular way, according to the rules, usages, and customs of the party—Neither received two-thirds of the electoral votes, while Douglas received more than 181<sup>2</sup> votes, while 303 was the whole number, and two-thirds of that is of course 222. And of the 181<sup>2</sup> votes which were cast for Douglas, many of them were spurious illegal votes, brought into the Convention merely for the purpose of increasing his apparent vote.

I shall not stop to enumerate the spurious votes together with the evidence of their irregularity, for the simple reason that the highest vote he ever received, including all the bogus ones, lacked twenty and one half votes of making a nomination by the rule of the Convention.

Hence, at once, it is contended that he received the nomination at Baltimore. The mere fact that Douglas received the majority of the votes does not amount to anything. Other aspirants have obtained large majorities in National Conventions heretofore, and yet were not, for that reason, declared the nominees. I need only name Van Buren and Cass, in 1844. The fact is, that can be no safety in secession in such conventions without the two-thirds rule; and when it is destroyed, National Conventions cease.

But the property of the rule, and its non-observance this year, in the case of Mr. Douglas, are incontestable truths, which cannot be for a moment doubted. And what is the claim of a nominee worth, when so seriously and so generally discredited as in this case? It is not to be denied that a large majority in nearly every Democratic State in the Union, utterly repudiate the idea that Douglas could be nominated. They are as intelligent, and we are bound to believe, as honest, as any other Democrats, and have the same right to judge and determine for themselves. They will not support him, and hence the whole moral force of a nomination is completely lost, whether they are right or wrong in their judgment. They must and will cast five-sixths of all the Democratic electoral votes for President, and surely every true man and patriot will treat them with the condescension due to brethren. They deny the nomination and all obligation to support Douglas, and the whole moral force and efficacy of this so called nomination are gone forever.

It surely will not be claimed, or even thought of, by the most enthusiastic, that the pretended nomination of Douglas, will ever induce the Democrats to whom I refer, to extend their support under such circumstances. No! Its charm is destroyed—it potency gone. The facts of the case have dispelled all doubt. What, then, remains to be done? Shall we quietly submit to the election of a Black Republican, without an effort to prevent it, or shall we indulge in criminal and recriminatory, and destroy the Democratic party, or shall we shape our course so as to take revenge on any Democrat with whom we differ? For myself, I say neither.

If we have no regular nominee, we have time to concentrate public sentiment in Missouri, and, I believe, in the nation, on an available, true and worthy candidate, under whose banner we can rally, and rescue the party and the Union from the dangers and calamities that now threaten us. In my opinion, Jno. C. Breckinridge is the proper man. Already the Democratic sentiment, in nearly all the Democratic States, has been concentrated on him, and surely Missouri will not separate from her Democratic sisters, and throw her vote away, and thereby increase the chances and hopes of the Republican party. Such a course would be suicidal. If we can succeed in electing any Democrat, it can only be Breckinridge under the existing state of things. It is a fact well known that he is the choice of the Democracy of every southern State, and also in several northern States; while the fact is equally well known that Douglas has so embittered the feelings of thousands of Democrats, North and South, that they will not support him.

Whether that feeling towards Douglas is right or wrong is not the question. We must take things as we find them and know them to exist, and then shape our course to the best advantage. This prejudice to Douglas is so strong in different parts of the Union, that even if Missouri should be induced to vote for him, her vote would be thrown away and lost. But I am well satisfied that the Democracy of our State will stand by her true principles, and vote for Breckinridge, who not only represents her principles, but who has the only chance of success against Lincoln. When availability and coincidence of political opinions both unite in the same person, we cannot possibly hesitate in our course. We will stand by our principles, and accept the best opportunity to give them success.

The political sentiments of the Democracy of Missouri have been repeatedly declared, and no one pretends that Douglas entertains the same opinions on the subject of slavery. The contrary is true. His opinions on that subject are directly in conflict with ours. And yet, strange to say, some of his admirers are not only his apologists, but undertake to prove the propriety of his opinions. It seems to me that such persons permit their ardent zeal to drive them into postures which they had not intended. A few words will explain the grave errors of Judge Douglas:

In the first place he holds that slavery, and the right to hold slaves, depend entirely upon the local laws of the States, and cannot go an inch beyond. All the Republicans in the United States hold the same doctrine. But the Supreme Court has expressly decided the contrary.

In the next place, Douglas is the Territorial Government established by Congress has the right, while a Territory, to exclude slavery by legal means, notwithstanding the decision of the courts as to the constitutional right of any citizen to take slaves therewith. To render plausible his last named position, he resorts to his doctrine of "popular sovereignty," and under that he claims that the Territory has as much right to exclude slavery as the State of Pennsylvania. It will be recollect that Mr. Douglass, was intended to exclude slavery from the Territories by act of Congress, and it was claimed by them that Congress had full power to make the exclusion, and

that the measure would have the effect of hemming in slavery—prevent all expansion—and finally force the slaveholding States to emancipate their slaves, or abandon those States to the slaves, or become involved in wars of insurrection and extermination. The attempt thus to endanger the property and lives of the people justly excited and alarmed the South. That at once resisted the passage of any such law, and received assistance from a patriotic portion of the North, the measure was effectively defeated.

During the discussion, it was contended by the Abolitionists that Congress possessed the power to prohibit slavery, and also that slaves could not go into a Territory, or anywhere outside of a slaveholding State, without a law establishing the right.

On the other hand, our friends North and South, denied the power of Congress, and also insisted that the Federal Constitution recognized slaves as property, and any attempt to open for settlement, and there hold slave property by virtue of the Constitution. Hence, then, were presented two important points of difference, which in fact, involve the whole question. At this point the controversy, the doctrine of non-intervention, was proposed, which was, that Congress should neither prohibit nor establish slavery; and the other point, the Constitutional question was left for the courts to determine. On this basis, the question was settled. Instead of a law of Congress to prohibit slavery forever, as proposed by Abolitionists, it was submitted to the people of the Territory to form and establish their own institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States, and was called "popular sovereignty." As thus explained, many distinguished statesmen advocated "non-intervention" and "popular sovereignty," and all the speeches recently quoted touching this subject, are to be understood precisely in the manner the questions are here explained. But shortly afterward, another misunderstanding arose. One side contended that the Territorial Government could, at any time, exclude or prohibit slavery could be made until the time when a Constitution was rightfully made for admission into the Union; and for this position, the other side, was peaceful, honorable, and constitutional. In such a contest, where I late with others the right of choice, I cannot and will not have it.

I am satisfied that Breckinridge has not sought his present position. It has been forced upon him as the most suitable Democrat for the emergency, and being so unexceptionable in all respects, he was compelled to accept it. He has no personal hostility towards Douglas, or any friend of Douglas, but he has firmness, ability, experience, fidelity, and kindness, to fit him for the Presidency.

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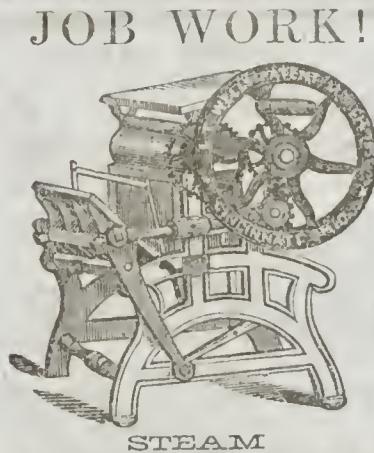
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WILL continue at his residence in South Frank-  
fort, *Begins Second Wednesday in September,*,  
and continue remainder of February. Tuition \$50, one half  
in advance, for absence, or for entering forty days after se-  
curing a place. Tuition \$100, for the first month, and \$100  
thereafter, limited to thirty-five. A few boarders, not exceeding  
ten, will be taken in my house at a cost of \$200  
each. This pays for tuition, board, lodging, fuel, and  
lights.

A good moral character must be maintained by pu-  
pils, and neglect, or, if indifference to prescribed  
duties cannot and will not be tolerated. A careful  
and honest grade of recitation will be kept and sent  
to parents. No pupil will be advanced in any subject  
until prepared.

ALFRED PELL, Resident Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Commission-  
er for Kentucky, in and for said county of New York,  
State of New York, the 29th day of February, A. D.  
1860.

## STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Liverpool and London Insurance Com'y.

On the 1st day of January, 1860,  
Made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in  
compliance with an act entitled, "An Act to re-  
gulate Agents of Foreign Insurance Companies,"  
approved 3d March, 1856.

First. NAME AND LOCATION.  
The name of the Company is the Liverpool  
and London Fire and Life Insurance  
Company, and is located Branch in New York,  
56 Wall and 59 and 61 Pine Street.

Second. CAPITAL.

The amount of its Capital Stock is..... \$1,000,000.00  
The amount of its Capital Stock paid up is..... \$900,000.00  
With surplus and undrawn funds..... 3,700,175.00

Third. ASSETS.

1. Cash on hand..... \$14,010.38

2. Real estate unnumbered—none

3. Debts due the company, secured by  
mortgage on unnumbered real estate  
worth more than \$1,000,000, more than the  
same is mortgaged for, as per vouchers  
and schedule accompanying..... 588,300.00

4. Debts due the company, otherwise se-  
cured by other vouchers accompanying  
none

5. Debts due the company for premiums,  
about..... 50,000.00

6. The bonds and stocks of the Liverpool  
and London Fire and Life Insurance  
Company, and the interest of the  
same, as per schedule accompanying..... 35,000.00

Total ..... 125,000.00

7. All other securities—none

Total assets of the company in U. S. \$777,316.38

Fourth. LIABILITIES.

1. The amount of liabilities, or not due, to Banks  
and other Creditors—none

2. Losses adjusted and due—none

3. Losses unadjusted—resisted..... \$16,500.00

4. Losses suspense, waiting for fur-  
ther proof..... 35,577.00

5. All other claims against the co.—none

STATE OF NEW YORK, County of New York, ss.

Alfred Poll, Resident Secretary of the Liverpool  
and London Fire and Life Insurance Company, be-  
ing sworn, deposes and says, that the foregoing is a  
full, true, and correct statement of the affairs of the  
said company, and that the same is the result of the  
best information and belief of the deponent, that he  
is the owner of at least **One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars** of actual  
cash capital invested in stocks and Bonds, or in mort-  
gages on real estate, bonds from fifty to one hundred  
dollars, more than the value of the same is mortgaged  
for, that none of the above described  
investments, nor any part thereof, are made  
for the benefit of any individual exercising authority  
in the management of the company, for any other  
person or persons, save the them persons who  
hereinafter have not been assigned, nor in any manner  
released or impaired, by said company; and that he  
is the above described officer of the said Liverpool  
and London Fire Insurance Company.

ALFRED PELL, Resident Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Commissioner  
for Kentucky, in and for said county of New York,  
State of New York, the 29th day of February, A. D.  
1860.

DAN LIMAUX,  
Commissioner for Kentucky in New York.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, KY., Frankfort, May 7, 1860.

I hereby certify, that the foregoing is a true copy  
of the original in file in this office.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have here-  
unto set my hand and affixed my official seal,  
the day and year above written.

GRANT GREEN, Auditor.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, KY., Frankfort, May 7, 1860.

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IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have here-  
unto set my hand and affixed my official seal,  
the day and year above written.

GRANT GREEN, Auditor.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, KY., Frankfort, May 7, 1860.

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